

Influence of a supplementation in probiotics and vitamins on postnatal development of piglets

M. Girard, L. Duval, G. Michel, S. Dubois, G. Bee





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Problems related to hyperprolificacy



average litter birth weight



low birth weight piglets



improving their survival and growth is primordial for improving overall sow productivity

less vital greater morbidity and mortality lower performances

inter-litter and withinlitter heterogeneity



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Goal of the experiment

Early-life colonization of the gut is of great importance for the future life and performance and health of the pigs

- Importance of colostrum and milk
- Other molecules such as **pre- and pro-biotics** and **vitamins** may enhance colonization of the gastrointestinal tract of the young pig (Wang *et al.*, 2016).

Goals of the experiment:

- 1) Determine whether a **single dose** of a commercial **supplement (S)** containing vitamins A, E, selenium, immunoglobulins, prebiotics (inulin) and probiotics (*Enterococcus faecium* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) impact **piglet growth** from birth to 2 weeks post-weaning (PW) and the occurrence of **diarrhea**.
- 2) Are there differences between slow growth and fast growth piglets in terms of microbiota and volatile fatty acids?



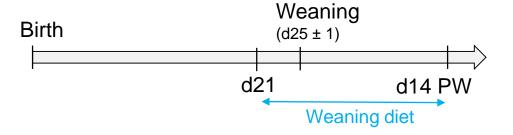
Experimental design

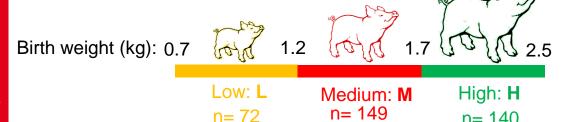
At birth, a total of 361 piglets from 28 litters received:

S-: 2 ml of water 186 piglets (14 litters)

S+: 2 ml of supplement 175 piglets (14 litters)

n = 140







Crude protein Crude fat:	
Crude fiber:	
Vitamin E: Vitamin A: Vitamin D3: Selenium	.1'362'500 IU/kg 256'000 IU/kg
Saccharomyces of	cerevisiae:

.5.1012 CFU/ka

Enterococcus faecium:

.....3.10¹² CFU/kg

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Measurements

Growth performances:

Piglet weights at birth, d2, d5, d16, d21, at weaning, d7 PW and d14 PW

- From d21 onwards:
 - Feed intake per pen
 - Occurrence of diarrhea
- Volatile fatty acids (VFA) profile in the feces:

At d16 and d14 PW

2 females per litter (8 litters S- and 8 litters S+): according to their birth weight and growth performances from birth to d16 of life



Statistical analysis

MIXED or GLIMMIX procedure of SAS (version 9.4)

Fixed effects:

- Supplement [S- and S+]
- Category [L, M and H]
- (Growth rate [slow- and fast-growth])
- (Sampling time)
- Their first and second order interactions

Random effects:

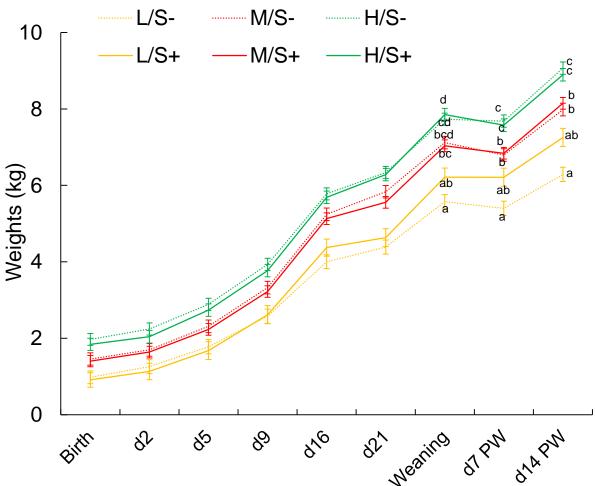
- Litter
- Farrowing series

	S-	S+
Sow parity	3.1 (± 1.1)	3.25 (± 1.5)
Sow weight (110 d of gestation), kg	285 (± 34)	283 (± 37)
BCS (110 d of gestation)	4.3 (± 0.1)	4.4 (± 0.3)
Average piglets birth weight, kg	1.50 (± 0.34)	1.49 (± 0.44)





Effect of the supplement on growth performances



L/S- but not L/S+ piglets were lighter at weaning, d7 PW and d14 PW and grew slower (P<0.05) from birth to 14 d PW compared with M/S- and M/S+ piglets

^{a,b,c,d} Within the same day or period, least square means without a common superscripts differ (P<0.05)

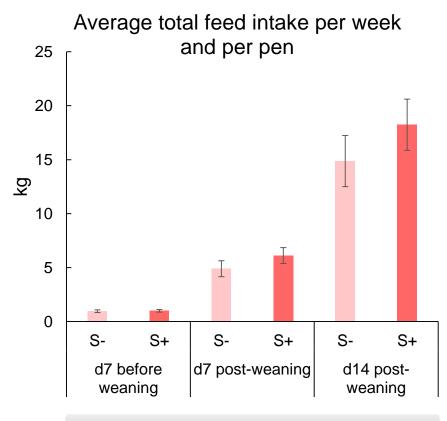
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Results

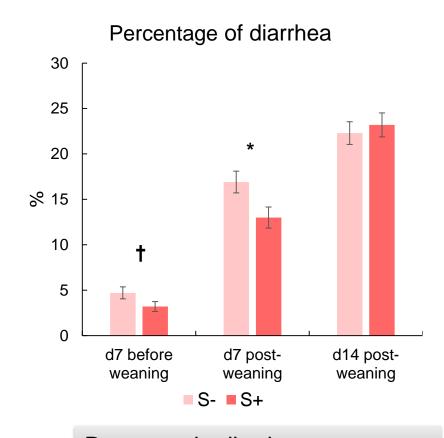




Feed intake and occurrence of diarrhea







Decrease in diarrhea

* *P*<0.05 † 0.05< P< 0.10



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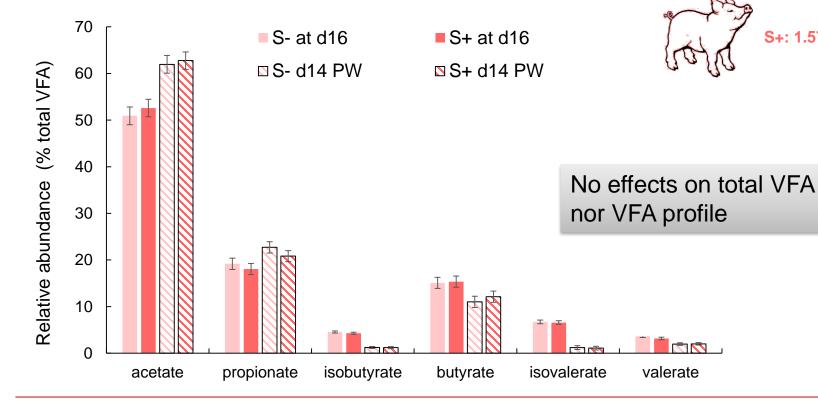


Effect of the supplement on VFA profile

•	d16		d14 PW		P-value	
	S-	S+	S-	S+	SEM	Supplement × time
Total VFA (mmol/kg)	44.3	56.6	88.5	93.4	6.1	0.46



S+: 1.57 kg



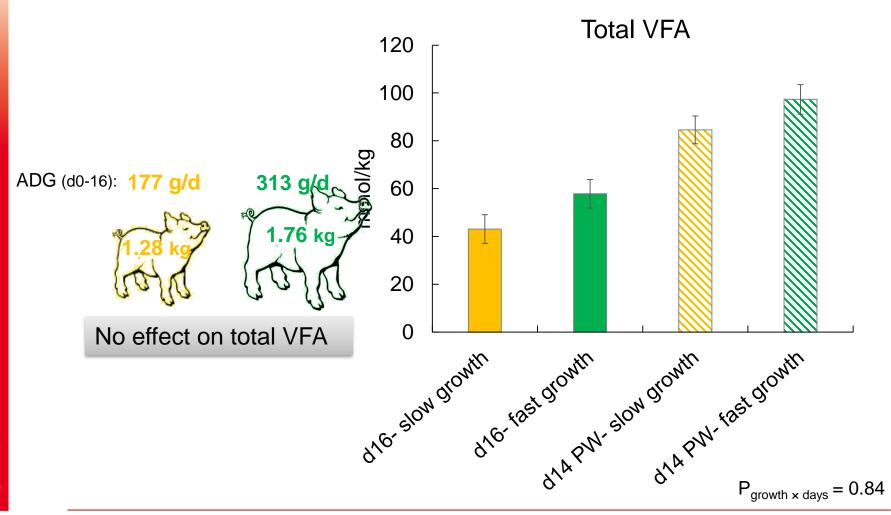
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Total VFA of slow- and fast-growth piglets

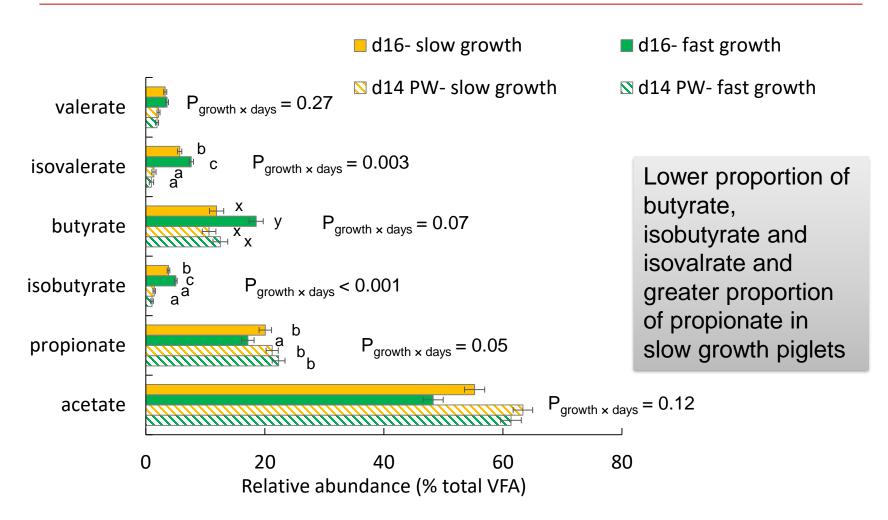


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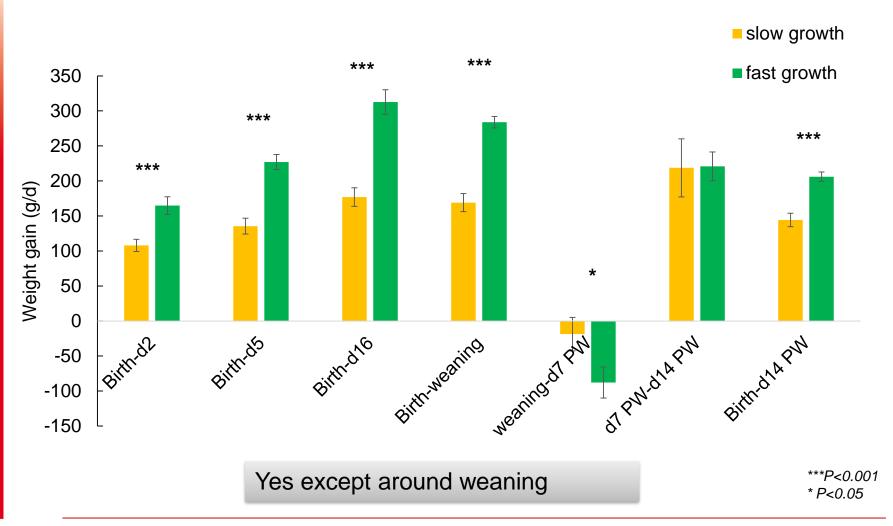
VFA profile of slow- and fast-growth piglets



a,b,c and x,y Least square means without a common superscripts differ (P<0.05) or tend to differ (P< 0.10)



Do slow growth piglets always have a slow growth?



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Results





Conclusions of this experiment

- Administration of the supplement in a single dose seems to:
 - improve growth of low birth weight piglets from birth to d14 PW
 - reduce diarrhea in the first week after weaning
 - have no effect on feed intake and fecal VFA profile

 Butyrate, isobutyrate and isovalerate are present in greater proportion in the feces of fast growth piglet. Solutions that increase their relative abundance might contribute to improve growth performance.

























Thank you for your attention





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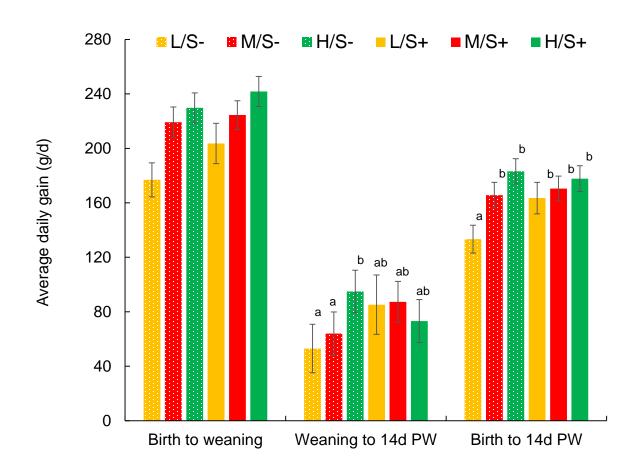




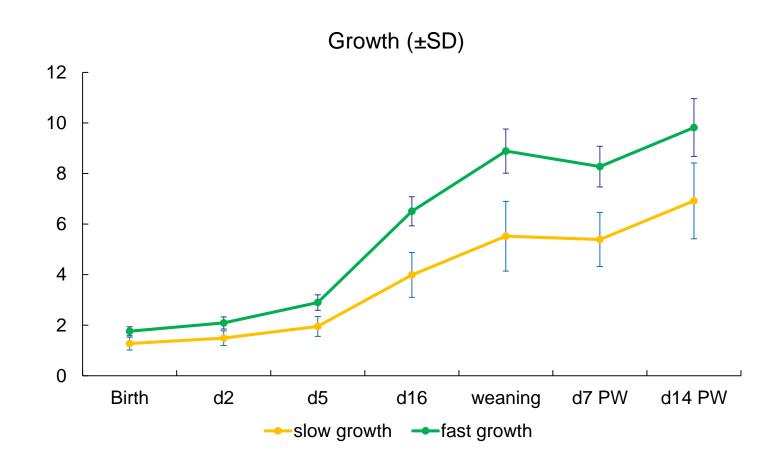












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